

TRAINING NOTES



State of Maryland

Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services

Martin O'Malley, Governor, Anthony G. Brown, Lt. Governor
Gary D. Maynard, Secretary

Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions

Raymond A. Franklin, Acting Executive Director

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Training Notes November - December 2009 Volume 36, Number 6

MPCTC's PAT SILL HONORED

From the Office of the Acting Executive Director



Everyone is familiar with the role that the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS) plays in caring for individuals who have been incarcerated due to criminal activities. Most are also familiar with its role in providing law enforcement training and

training standards through the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions (PCTC). However, it is equally important to note the Department's statewide role in crime prevention.

DPSCS not only keeps communities safe through the supervision of Maryland's offender population and by providing them the tools necessary to become productive members of society through educational, drug treatment and Public Safety Works projects that teach jobs skills, but is also deeply involved in preventing criminal activity in the first place through education and outreach in the community.

No single individual has epitomized those efforts more than Patricia Sill, the administrator of the Maryland Community Crime Prevention Institute at PCTC. In 1978, the Governor's Office established the "Maryland Crime Watch" program; it is now known as the "Maryland Community Crime Prevention Institute." It is dedicated to bringing the message of crime prevention to law enforcement personnel and to citizens in every community in Maryland, and Pat has been central to those efforts from the very beginning. She has been the driving force behind the development and distribution of countless crime prevention brochures and has served on committees and task forces at both the State and national level that have focused on the wide variety of crime prevention issues. Pat has been recognized by the National Crime Prevention Council and has worked with groups ranging from youth to seniors, government and business, individual citizens, and entire communities. Since the Institute's adoption of the D.A.R.E. program in 1990, Pat has actively and enthusiastically supported this effort to bring the messages of drug abuse, violence, and gang prevention to "help kids make healthy choices" in Maryland.

In addition to disseminating crime prevention information and training, it is also important to recognize those individuals within the law enforcement profession and in

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Ocean City Police Department

AGENCY STAFF

Office of the Executive Director

Acting Executive Director - Raymond A. Franklin
Executive Asst. - Vacant
Asst. Attorney General - Vacant
Paralegal - Stacey Felder

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Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)

State D.A.R.E. Coordinator - Claude Nelson

Administrative and Support Services

Executive Assistant Director - Raymond A. Franklin
Admin. Asst. - Celeste Keim
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Registrar - Joanne Cunningham
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Film Reservations (410-875-3544)
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Distance Learning Specialist - J. Michael O'Neill

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Electronics Technician - Chris Esser
Web Specialist - Harry Hagedorn

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Admin. Asst. - Diane Mello
Certification Administrator - Vacant
Certification Officer - Carolyn Allen
Certification Specialist - Ann Kochanski
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7310 Slacks Road
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TRAINING NOTES

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Training Notes is available online at
<http://mdle.net/tnotes.htm>

EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE UPDATE

by: Theresa Satterfield, Administrator

LEADERSHIP CHALLENGE XIX

Several new topics and locations were selected for this year. October's session was on the Maryland Maritime Industry with the Core Competency of *Teambuilding*. Participants received a wealth of information on this topic. The focus of the November session was on Emergency Preparedness with the Core Competency of *Strategic Planning and Performance Measurement*. December's session will concentrate on Incident Management with the Core Competency of *Collaboration*.

EXECUTIVE SEMINARS

Several new and repeat one-day leadership/managerial courses have been added. These programs are receiving high marks. The Executive Development Institute's program schedule can be found in *Training Notes*. The schedule is updated as necessary. Please note that there is a nominal fee and space is limited. Notices will be mailed to the Executive Officer of each agency and to the Academy Directors approximately 6-8 weeks in advance of the program. **These programs are open to all staff, uniformed and non-uniformed alike, who want to be better leaders and managers.** The 2009/2010 Calendar of Executive Seminars is now available and several new topic areas have been added. Check www.mdle.net for more details.

MID MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS - CORRECTIONS

A program will be scheduled once per year.

WORKLOAD ANALYSIS AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The next program is scheduled for Nov. 30 – Dec. 1, 2010.

LEADERSHIP SCHOOL

Multiple classes are scheduled. See the Institute's Program listings for specific dates. Classes are filling fast.

WOMEN LEADERS IN PUBLIC SAFETY SERIES

Several additional topics have been added. See the Institute's Program listings.

CORRECTIONS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

A program will be scheduled once per year.

NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF POLICE STAFF AND COMMAND

Staff is preparing to host another program in 2010. The grant from the Maryland Highway Safety Office will provide all overnight accommodations, meals and incidentals. Tuition will be \$3700 and the responsibility of the individual's agency. Registration information was

mailed out in October, and the start date will be February 1, 2010.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE CORRECTIONS TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE

The Corrections Technology Institute, a program sponsored by NIJ, participated in a briefing and tour of the Public Safety Education and Training Center on September 23 as part of their program. Staff provided an overview of several Maryland initiatives and PCTC programs to the group and finished with a tour of the Center. The group was impressed with our state-of-the-art facility and collaborative efforts among Maryland's law enforcement and correctional agencies.

Continued from page 1

PAT SILL HONORED

the community who have made significant contributions to public safety and crime prevention. The Governor's Crime Prevention Awards Program was established in 1980 and in the intervening time has honored nearly 3,000 recipients. There has only been one person in the entire State who has been involved in each and every one of these programs over those thirty years. That person is Pat Sill.

Pat has always held a special spot in her heart for the Governor's Crime Prevention Awards Program. She takes this program very seriously because she realizes how important it is to recognize those who have gone "above and beyond" to make Maryland a better place in which to live. It is indicative of Pat's unselfish and giving character that she places such importance on this recognition of others.

From the time that the nomination information is distributed in the spring to the actual ceremony in the late autumn, Pat is personally involved in every aspect of the awards program, from the planning and selection all the way through implementation. The awards ceremony has run flawlessly for the past thirty years, and that is due in no small part to Pat's hard work and dedication.

This year, on December 8, 2009, Pat Sill was recognized by the Governor through a special proclamation presented at the annual Crime Prevention Awards Program. The citation reads in part:

"Whereas: You have ensured the smooth operation of the Governor's Crime Prevention Awards program for the past 30 years, distributing nearly 3,000 awards, because you realize how important it is to recognize those who have gone above and beyond to make Maryland a better place in which to live. It is indicative of your unselfish and giving character."

Let Pat Sill's example of "...unselfish and giving character" serve as a model to us all and as a public safety goal to which all of us should aspire.

CORRECTIONS CONNECTION

by Jane Sachs, Administrator

As this year comes to a close and we begin anew in 2010, I feel the need to revisit the issues of ethics and professionalism among correctional staff. Hardly a week goes by without my hearing a story about the loss of yet another correctional staff member to an ethical violation or, worse, to a criminal act. In just the last few months, I have heard about staff bringing in contraband, engaging in intimate relationships with inmates, committing crimes out in the community for inmates, helping inmates break rules, etc. I continue to ask myself how and why this happens. While there is no simple answer to this question, I believe that, for the most part, staff join the correctional ranks for the right reasons. I recognize that there will always be correctional staff who allow themselves to be recruited by inmates to do the wrong thing but that is not the case for the majority of staff being hired. Clearly, something changes along the way that prompts these individuals to make some very bad decisions.

I have been teaching ethics to correctional audiences locally and around the country for the last twenty years. Most are not interested in hearing the message, and I consistently hear the argument that ethics cannot be taught -- either people are ethical or they aren't. If that was true, we would not have good staff turning bad. Have you ever been surprised by a staff member who committed an unethical act or violation? Even after more than thirty years in the field, I continue to be surprised. Rarely am I shocked, but it does happen sometimes. The real problem is that we are all human and with that comes an emotional response to all that we do or see. Some of us are better at maintaining a level of professionalism than others; some of us just make better decisions. In the end, what matters most are the decisions one makes.

It is notable, then, that there is very little training provided on "decision making." How many decisions do you think you make in one day in your job in corrections? Hundreds? Maybe thousands? However, it is just assumed that a corrections officer knows how to make good decisions and is able to use discretion. Do corrections officers receive training on how to use discretion? How often is that what they rely upon? In our training, we spend countless hours on the firing range and in CPR training; thankfully, very few of us ever use those skills. That is a good thing. However, it is assumed that good decision making and good discretion skills that we corrections officers use each and every day are skills that we have mastered.

In point of fact, good decision making and sound discretion are skills that need to be taught and practiced -- just like any other skill. It is necessary to provide training on making good ethical decisions and being a profes-

sional in every entrance level Academy as well as in-service education. If we do not provide it, we cannot expect it.

Does a "dirty" officer make a conscious decision to one day become that way? I do not think so. Rather, it is a process, and we must intercede in that process. Small infractions lead to bigger ones, and suddenly an officer is on the slippery slope with no hope of return. We must promote professionalism and do the right thing every time, and we must train our staff to respond to concerns which may require telling on co-workers. We need to instill the concepts of "safety first" and "professionalism at all times" in everything we teach. We need to question anyone and anything that is questionable and use these situations as "training opportunities." It is scary to imagine that the inmates are smarter and better at "training" our staff than we are; therefore we must step up our efforts to keep our staff well-trained.

One poorly made ethical decision or one "dirty" officer or staff member can cause major devastation to an agency as well as to an individual. At worse, it can lead to loss of life, career, family, money, and, almost certainly, to a negative impact on morale and an agency's reputation. These effects are long-lived and very difficult to combat. There is not an agency in the State or probably in the country that has not been negatively impacted by an ethical scandal.

Clearly, there are no easy solutions to this problem but there are some simple steps we can all take immediately toward developing a more positive work culture:

- **Ethics training** – Call it what you want but plan to incorporate training on doing the right thing, making good decisions, and using good discretion in every training, including roll call, that you offer. Every training, including CPR, sexual misconduct, report writing, defensive tactics, etc., should have a component on ethics.

- **Profess professionalism** -- Set high expectations and standards for all staff and hold everyone accountable, including yourself.

- **Develop a positive work culture** that encompasses ethics, mutual respect, high standards of conduct, and the reporting of suspicious behavior. Seldom does a "dirty" staff member go down without those around him saying that they saw it coming. That usually means that the downfall could have been avoided.

- **Involve staff** – Positive morale, work ethics, and a positive attitude all grow best from the ground up, rather than come down from above. Involve new staff right away, only hire the best qualified staff for your FTOs, listen to staff, and be the role model you want every staff member to have.

Can we eliminate staff misconduct? Probably not. But if we can prevent one unethical act from occurring or one staff member from becoming "dirty," then we will have achieved an important goal. The tough part, how-

**MARYLAND COMMUNITY CRIME
PREVENTION INSTITUTE
MCCPI UPDATE**

by Patricia L. Sill, Administrator

MCCPI WELCOMES NEW STAFF MEMBER

The MCCPI office is pleased to welcome George Mathews to the position of Community Gang Awareness and Prevention Specialist. He comes to the Institute from the Greenbelt Police Department and will fill a grant position funded through the U.S. Attorney's Office. George will develop and present community gang awareness and prevention training to community members and provide training to officers who will be speaking to the community on this topic. To contact him, please call 410-875-3424.

2009 GOVERNOR'S CRIME PREVENTION AWARDS

The Awards Subcommittee of the Maryland Community Crime Prevention Institute met recently to review the nominations submitted from throughout the State of Maryland for the 2009 Governor's Crime Prevention Awards. After an extensive screening process, the subcommittee selected the departments, individuals, and programs that met the criteria for recognition by the Governor. This year there are 64 award recipients, each of whom has made outstanding contributions to the furtherance of crime prevention programming in their community or jurisdiction.

Recipients are being honored for activities such as organizing and maintaining Neighborhood Watch and Citizens On Patrol groups; working with youth through efforts such as D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), School Resource Officer Programs, Teen Court, McGruff presentations, G.R.E.A.T. (Gang Resistance Education and Training), the Freestate Challenge Program, Outward Bound, and Police Explorers; sponsoring after-school programs including PAL (Police Athletic League) and working with Boys and Girls Clubs; offering Hispanic Outreach programs; focusing on crime prevention at malls and banks/financial institutions; being involved in community education and outreach programs; working with seniors through programs such as local Triads and Seniors and Law Enforcement Together (SALT) Councils, including the making and distribution of "Comfort Dolls" for both seniors and youth who are victims of traumatic incidents; expanding and encouraging citizen and community involvement in crime prevention; providing crime prevention training to both civilians and law enforcement on numerous crime prevention topics such as Personal Safety, Drug Awareness, Domestic Violence, Neighborhood and Business Watch, Operation Identification, and Vehicle Safety, including Road Rage, RAD (Rape Aggression Defense) Training, Workplace Violence, Internet Safety, Identity Theft,

Campus Safety, Homeland Security, and other efforts.

Twenty-three agencies, representing all geographic areas of Maryland, from Frostburg in Western Maryland to Ocean City on the Eastern Shore, from Baltimore City and Central Maryland to Charles County in Southern Maryland, submitted winning nominations. Two communities, Pocomoke City and the C.S.A.F.E. Hope Community in Cambridge, will be honored for their development/continuance of comprehensive community-based anti-crime strategies in Maryland. Also, twelve law enforcement officers will receive awards for the performance of residential and/or commercial security surveys in their communities. Businesses to be honored include Chick-Fil-A at Waldorf and Wal-Mart in Pocomoke City. Agencies that submitted winning nominations include local and county police departments, sheriffs' offices, colleges and universities, a Maryland correctional facility, and a military installation.

A ceremony featuring the presentation of the awards and a luncheon is currently being planned. Along with the Institute, co-sponsors of this event are the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions, and the Maryland Crime Prevention Association.

The Governor's Crime Prevention Awards is now in its 30th year and since its inception in 1980, over 2900 awards have been presented. For additional information on the Awards Program or for a list of the 2009 recipients, please contact MCCPI at 410-875-3425.

In addition to congratulating this year's winners, MCCPI would like to recognize the members of the 2009 Awards Subcommittee for their invaluable work in making this program a success. Those who served as members of this year's subcommittee are as follows:

Ms. Connie Gray

Charles County Sheriff's Office, Co-Chair

PFC Bonita Linkins

Howard County Police Department, Co-Chair

Lt. John Brandt

University of Maryland Police at College Park

Sgt. Carl Klapaska

Anne Arundel County Police Department

Ms. Susan Marangi

Citizen Representative

Ms. Debbie McCombs

Prince George's County Police Department

Lt. Bruce Miller

Johns Hopkins University

Campus Safety and Security Department and

DFC Kevin White

Frederick County Sheriff's Office.

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CORRECTIONS CONNECTION

ever, is that we will never know what didn't occur, and thus it is difficult to measure success. But we must continue to do the right thing by providing encouragement and training others to do so. Additionally, we must provide ongoing opportunities for staff to learn it and see it every day.

If I can be of any assistance to any department or agency interested in developing ethics training, do not hesitate to call upon me at 410-875-3568 or at jssachs@dpscs.state.md.us.

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CURRENT TRENDS TRAINING PROGRAM

MCCPI will be offering a training program for sworn law enforcement personnel entitled "*Current Trends V: Human Trafficking – Modern Day Slavery*." This training will provide an overview of human trafficking and will present definitions, laws, investigations, prosecutions, victim issues, and prevention techniques. It will also include a street gang update and a personal safety review.

The most recent session took place on November 17-18, 2009 at the Holiday Inn Express in Queen Anne's County; two future sessions will be held on April 21-22, 2010 at the Public Safety Education and Training Center in Sykesville and on June 23-24, 2010 at the Allegany College of Maryland in Cumberland. In-service training credits will be offered in conjunction with the program.

For more information, contact Bruce Lohr at 410-875-3422.

HOLIDAY SAFETY BROCHURES AVAILABLE

With the holidays approaching, MCCPI has an available supply of the crime prevention brochures entitled "Holiday Safety: Tips for Safe and Happy Holidays." To request a copy of this or crime prevention brochures on other topics, contact MCCPI at 410-875-3425. The Institute has limited amounts of free brochures available on topics such as personal safety, crime prevention for children, safety for seniors, commercial security, crime prevention in the workplace, identity theft, cyber-safety for children, vehicle theft prevention, gangs, etc. A complete listing of brochures is available from MCCPI.

ATF Explosives Training Program Appreciates Continued Support

by Thomas L. McNeal, Police Instructor

On the afternoon of October 6th and in the early morning on October 8th, some earthshaking events occurred on the grounds of the Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commissions (MPCTC). Metal became twisted and bent, glass flew, the concussion was felt in the chest, and the report heard for miles. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) conducted their annual week-long Post Blast Investigations class at the MPCTC facilities where they exploded several devices that ranged in size from small blasting caps to a one-pound charge in a car.

This investigator training, which is free to participating agencies from all over the state and included law enforcement, fire service, and justice system personnel, provides authentic hands-on experience. This program was taught by professionals who are specialists in the art and science of post-blast investigation. In the course of the training, students learned how to properly and safely secure a blast scene, how to conduct an investigation through the reconstruction of events and location of physical evidence from within the mangled wreckage of what once was a car or mailbox, how to track it



back to a suspect, and how then to prepare the case for prosecution.

At the end of the week, Assistant Special Agent in Charge Sheree Mixell of the Baltimore Field Office of ATF presented a plaque to MPCTC Acting Executive Director Ray Franklin and a Certificate of Appreciation to Dan Dazzo in gratitude for their continued support of the ATF Explosives Training Program. During the presentation, she made special note of the fact that without the support of MPCTC, ATF would be unable to provide the services that the local agencies need.

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TRAINING, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT UNIT

by Jennifer Beskid, Administrator

Ninth Annual Instructors' Conference

On October 29, 2009, the Ninth Annual MPCTC Instructors' Conference was held. Over 300 people registered to attend the conference and to recognize the 41 Instructors of the Year. On behalf of the staff of MPCTC and the Conference Committee, I would like to extend congratulations to the following individuals and their agencies:

Corporal Justin P. Asher
Anne Arundel County Department
of Detention Facilities

Lieutenant Undray Whitehead
Baltimore County Department of Corrections

Corporal Shenell Roberts
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services,
Corrections Entrance Level Academy in Sykesville

Corrections 1st Class Sean Gilmore
Frederick County Sheriff's Office

Ms. Marie Dread
Prince George's County Department of Corrections

Corrections 1st Class Jennifer Wood
Southern Maryland Criminal Justice Academy

Sergeant Todd Powell
Anne Arundel County Police Department

Officer Efren Edwards
Baltimore City Police Department

Officer Walter A. Cornett
Baltimore County Police Department

Sergeant Jason Null
Frederick County Sheriff's Office

Sergeant Joseph VanSeeters
Harford County Sheriff's Office

Police Officer 1st Class Della Myers
Howard County Police Department

Mr. John J. Wisniewski
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services,
Maryland Police and Correctional
Training Commissions

Corporal Crystal M. Carter
Maryland State Police

Corporal Richard B. Kaufmann
Maryland Natural Resources Police

Police Officer III Fernando Carvajal
Montgomery County Police Department

Corporal Fred Brockington
Prince George's County Police Department

Corporal Robert Selkirk
Southern Maryland Criminal Justice Academy

Sergeant Kenneth Leonard
University of Maryland, Department of Public Safety

Sergeant Curtis W. Wood
Hagerstown Police Department
Western Maryland Police Academy

Sergeant Richard E. Nauman
Calvert County Detention Center

Corrections 1st Class Michael Roberson
Charles County Sheriff's Office, Corrections Division

Captain Phil Smith
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services,
Intelligence Coordinating Unit

Sergeant Marvin G. Fields, Jr.
Department of Public Safety and
Correctional Services, Jessup Correctional Institution

Sergeant Josh Hummer
Department of Public Safety and
Correctional Services, Roxbury Correctional Institution

Mr. Mark W. Radcliff
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services,
Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commis-
sions

Corporal Erika McKenzie
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services,
Metropolitan Transition Center

Mr. G. Todd Grindle
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services,
Division of Parole and Probation

Captain Phillip Harrod
Howard County Department of Corrections

Sergeant Patrick Beam
Montgomery County Department of
Corrections and Rehabilitation

Mr. Richard Speake
Anne Arundel Sheriff's Office

Deputy Theodore Haskins, Jr.
Baltimore City Sheriff's Office

Sergeant John Knott
Bowie Police Department

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Ninth Annual Instructors' Conference

Sergeant Lisa Walter
Harford County Sheriff's Office

Officer Andre Jerome Davis
Maryland Department of General Services Police

Mr. Paul M. Mazzei, Sr.
Maryland National Capital Park Police

Mr. Frederick A. Carmen, Jr.
Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services,
Maryland Police and Correctional Training Commis-
sions

Sergeant Maxwell Uy
Montgomery County Sheriff's Office

Sergeant John J. Cook
St. Mary's County Sheriff's Office

Corporal David Lee Lewis
Sykesville Police Department, and

Sergeant Russell Kemp, Sr.
University of Baltimore, Department of Public Safety

This year's conference theme was "Back to Basics" and served as a reminder that despite constant improvements in technology, it remains our responsibility as instructors to ensure that information and skills are passed on to our students.

Next year's conference is scheduled for October 14, 2010, at which time we hope to offer a variety of training topics that are relevant to our participants as well as to honor a new group of Instructors of the Year. We look forward to seeing many new faces at the next conference who will join with our repeat participants.

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ATF Explosives Training Program Appreciates Continued Support

She went on to say the partnerships such as this one are "force multipliers;" they allow agencies to do more by partnering than they could do on their own.

During Ray Franklin's acceptance of this recognition, he noted that a partnership with the community that allows for this type of training is a perfect example of something that is central to MPCTC. He was pleased to report that there were no complaints despite the noise that resulted from the multiple detonations that typically occur with this training.

The plaque will be on display in the lobby of the Public Safety Educational Training Center for staff and visitors to see.

Photos from the Instructors Conference



Opening Ceremony



Leadership Session



Managing Control in the Classroom Session



Developing Power Point Session

LEGAL NOTES

by Thomas C. Smith, Esquire
Director of Policy and Process Review

FOREWORD

In the interest of space, these five additional legal cases (not included in the September-October 2009 issue of Training Notes) have been posted on MDLE.net for your review. The cases are as follows:

- *No Freestanding Federal Constitutional Right to Access State Evidence for DNA Testing (Supreme Court of U.S., District Attorney's Office v. Osborne)*
- *Police Officer's Testimony Concerning an Informant's Detailed Description of Defendant is Hearsay (Maryland Court of Appeals, Parker v. State)*
- *Permissible Trial Use of Statements Obtained in Violation of the Sixth Amendment (Supreme Court of U.S., Kansas v. Ventris)*
- *Invoking Sixth Amendment Rights to Counsel at Arraignment does not preclude subsequent Interrogation without presence of Counsel (Supreme Court of U.S., Montejo v. Louisiana)*
- *State Law Shielding Correctional Officers from Federal § 1983 Suits Violates Constitution (Supreme Court of U.S., Haywood v. Drown).*

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No Freestanding Federal Constitutional Right to Access State Evidence for DNA Testing - In a lengthy opinion the Court found no freestanding federal constitutional right exists for a convicted individual to obtain post-conviction access to DNA evidence in the possession of the State in order to have it tested to demonstrate his innocence.

For strategic reasons (the defense attorney was concerned that a DNA test would provide evidence of the defendant's guilt), the defendant's attorney did not request the DNA testing of evidence be done at the time of the trial, although the defendant alleged that he had urged the attorney to do so. After being convicted, the defendant sought post conviction relief from the State Appeals court on the basis of constitutionally ineffective assistance of counsel. The claim was denied. The defendant also sought the testing that his attorney had failed to have performed. The State Appeals court concluded that he had no right to the test.

The defendant brought a 42. U.S.C. §1983 action in the federal courts claiming the Due Process Clause gave him a right to the evidence so that the DNA test might be performed. It is this action that was reviewed by the Supreme Court.

The Court noted that the protections afforded a defendant before conviction (presumption of innocence, etc.) disappear after conviction at a fair trial. Accordingly, State courts have more flexibility in deciding what procedures are needed for post conviction relief. Federal courts may upset a State's post conviction relief

procedures only if they are fundamentally inadequate to vindicate substantive rights.

The Court noted that the State had procedures to provide for this relief. However, the defendant brought the § 1983 action without trying to use the State process. The Court characterized his action as an attempt to "sidestep the State process through a new federal law suit". While it is not necessary for the defendant to exhaust state law remedies, the Court found it difficult to criticize the State's procedures when the defendant had not invoked them.

In summary, the Court found that recognizing a 14th Amendment Due Process right brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 would take the development of rules and procedures in this area out of the hands of the State legislatures and the State courts and turn it over to the federal courts. It stated, "Establishing a freestanding right to access DNA evidence for testing would force us to act as policymakers, and our substantive-due-process rulemaking authority would not only have to cover the right to access but a myriad of other issues" (e.g. Constitutional obligation to preserve forensic evidence. How long must the evidence be preserved? Does the State have an obligation to gather such evidence? etc.).

The Court observed, "DNA evidence will undoubtedly lead to changes in the criminal justice system. It has done so already. The question is whether further change will primarily be made by legislative revision and judicial interpretation of the existing system, or whether the Federal Judiciary must leap ahead – revising (or even discarding) the system by creating a new constitutional right and taking over responsibility for refining it." It concluded, "That task belongs primarily to the legislature." *District Attorney's Office v. Osborne*, 129 U.S. 2308 (2009)

Permissible Trial Use of Statements Obtained in Violation of the Sixth Amendment - Ventris and Theel were arrested for murder and robbery. While Ventris was awaiting trial, the State planted an informant in Ventris's cell. During conversations with the informant, Ventris admitted that he was the trigger man in the murder. The prosecution recognized that the statements made by Ventris to the informant were a violation of his Sixth Amendment guarantee to counsel. The State conceded that such statements are inadmissible under the exclusionary rule. Therefore, it did not use the statements in its case-in-chief against Ventris.

However, during the defense portion of the trial Ventris took the stand and blamed the murder and robbery on Theel. The prosecution then called the informant to testify and used the statements made by Ventris to the informant to impeach Ventris.

Despite the State's concession that the statements of Ventris were elicited in violation of his Sixth Amendment guarantee to counsel, the Court's decision

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spent considerable time reviewing the law related to the Sixth Amendment guarantee to counsel and emphasized these statements were unquestionably obtained in violation of the Sixth Amendment. It stated that the right to counsel "...extends to having counsel present at various pretrial 'critical' interactions between the defendant and the State,...including the deliberate elicitation by law enforcement officers (and their agents) of statement pertaining to the charge." In this case, the planted informant would be an agent of law enforcement.

Having confirmed the statements were elicited in a manner that violated the defendant's Sixth Amendment guarantee to counsel, the Court clarified that the question presented in this case was whether after the State elicited statements in violation of the defendant's Sixth Amendment rights, is the State precluded from countering the defendant's testimony by having the informant testify concerning the defendant's contradictory statements? It asked, "...what is the scope of the remedy for a violation that has already occurred."

It concluded that the interests safeguarded by excluding the statements are outweighed by the need to prevent perjury and assure the integrity of the trial process. It was unwilling to permit the criminal defendant to use the fact that the statements were obtained in violation of the Sixth Amendment to provide himself with "a shield against contradictions of his untruths."

It further explained that excluding these statements to impeach the defendant's testimony would not be an appreciable deterrence to the State. It reasoned that the probability that evidence gained in this manner being used for impeachment purposes is very small. Obtaining evidence in this manner in violation of the Sixth Amendment upon the speculative possibility that it may be able to be used to impeach the defendant cannot be permitted to allow perjurious statements to go unchallenged. It also reasoned that officers have "significant incentive" to ensure statements are lawfully obtained, since they can be used for all purposes, rather than for the limited prospect that they may be able to be used to impeach a defendant's testimony. *Kansas v. Ventris*, 129 S.Ct. 1841 (2009)

Invoking Sixth Amendment Right to Counsel at Arraignment does not preclude subsequent Interrogation without presence of Counsel – The Supreme Court held in *Michigan v. Jackson* 475 U.S. 625 (1986) that custodial statements made by a defendant were required to be excluded if they were made to police outside the presence of counsel after the Defendant had invoked the Sixth Amendment Right to counsel at arraignment or a similar proceeding. On May 26, the Court abandoned the holding in that case.

The Court considered the case of Jesse Montejo who was accused of murder and robbery. He waived his *Miranda v. Arizona* rights and was interrogated by the

sheriff. During the interrogation he admitted to committing the murder. Subsequently he was presented to a judicial officer at a preliminary hearing, at which time the court ordered that the Office of Public Defender be appointed to represent Montejo. The appointment was made without a request being made by Montejo.

Later that afternoon, Montejo was asked by detectives to accompany them to locate the murder weapon, which he had said in the previous interrogation was thrown into a lake. He was again read his *Miranda* rights, but agreed to accompany the detectives. During the journey with the detectives he wrote a letter of apology to the victim's widow. Upon returning, he met with his attorney who was displeased that the detectives had interrogated Montejo outside his presence.

Montejo's letter of apology was introduced at his trial. He was convicted of 1st degree murder. An appeal was lodged based on the *Jackson* decision. The appeal attacked Montejo's waiver of his Sixth Amendment right to the presence of counsel after the court had appointed counsel for him at the preliminary proceeding.

The Supreme Court framed the issue by stating, "The only question raised by this case, and the only one addressed by the *Jackson* rule, is whether courts must *presume* that such a waiver is invalid under certain circumstances." The Court reasoned that the *Jackson* rule as posited by the defense "...would prevent police-initiated interrogation entirely once the Sixth Amendment right attaches, at least in those States that appoint counsel promptly without request from the defendant."

The Court not only refused to adopt the defendant's interpretation of *Jackson*, it stated, "*Michigan v. Jackson* should be and now is overruled." The Court's basis for overruling the 33 year-old case was that it is "unworkable," achieved little in the way of preventing unconstitutional conduct, and there are other cases that will prevent police conduct that will produce "badgering-induced involuntary waivers" that are admitted at trial.

The principal cases relied on by the court in finding the *Jackson* case to be "simply superfluous" are *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966) – defendant has the right to have counsel present during interrogation; *Edwards v. Arizona*, 451 U.S. 477 (1981) – interrogation must stop once the right to counsel has been invoked by the defendant; and *Minnick v. Mississippi*, 498 U.S. 146 (1990) – defendant's interrogation may not be resumed until counsel is present. The court found that the policy sought to be furthered by the *Jackson* case (preventing the badgering of an arrested suspect) is adequately served by these three cases. It found that the *Jackson* case had "marginal benefits" and that these benefits were outweighed by the substantial costs it imposed on the truth-seeking process and the criminal justice system. *Montejo v. Louisiana*, ___ S.Ct. ___ (2009) (2009 WL 2208348)*.

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State Law Shielding Correctional Officers from Federal § 1983 Suits Violates Constitution – An inmate filed an action in the New York trial court seeking damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The action was dismissed by the trial court, noting it did not have jurisdiction since the New York state legislature enacted a law divesting the State's court of general jurisdiction of any authority to hear claims (based on either State or federal statutes) for damages brought by prisoners against correctional officers.

The State's highest appeals court (Court of Appeals) affirmed the dismissal in a 4-3 decision. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the State's Court of Appeals in a 5-4 decision. The closeness of the vote in both the State Appeals court and the Supreme Court indicates the subtle nature of the issues presented by the case.

At its core, this case is not about the narrow issue presented by the factual scenario of whether a State can bar a prisoner from bringing a federal § 1983 suit in the State's trial courts for damages against State correctional officers. It presents the broader question of whether the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution precludes a State from statutorily providing exceptional treatment of a limited category of § 1983 claims.

The Court emphasized, "In our federal system of government, state as well as federal courts have jurisdiction over suits brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983" and that "...federal law is as much the law of the several States as are the laws passed by their legislatures." Furthermore, "...state courts as well as federal courts are entrusted with providing a forum for the vindication of federal rights violated by state or local officials action under color of state law." Therefore, there is an assumption that 'state courts have inherent authority, and are thus presumptively competent, to adjudicate claims arising under the laws of the United States.'

This State responsibility can only be avoided in one of two ways ① by Congress ousting the State of jurisdiction; or ② by a "neutral state rule regarding the administration of the courts." Since Congress had not ousted the State trial courts of jurisdiction, the only question was whether the State statute was a neutral jurisdictional rule of judicial administration. A finding that the state statute is "neutral" is an important first step to upholding the statute because it is not permissible for a State to craft jurisdictional grounds to skirt its responsibility and thereby distance itself from a federal law because it disagrees with it.

The Court found the New York statute to be unique, stating "...we have yet to confront a statute like New York's that registers its dissent by divesting its courts of jurisdiction over a disfavored federal claim in addition to an identical state claim."

However, removing the State trial court's jurisdiction over claims that are brought based on State statutes as well as federal statutes (and thereby attempting to give the appearance of establishing an "equal treatment" of the manner in which both State and federal causes of action are treated) was not sufficient to uphold the constitutionality of the statute on the basis that it meets the "neutral treatment" test. The analysis of neutrality does not end with a finding of an absence of discrimination in the way both State and federal claims are treated. It is only the beginning that prompts further analysis.

The Court concluded that the New York State legislature divested the State trial courts of jurisdiction over cases brought by inmates seeking damages against correctional officers because it regarded these suits to be too numerous or too frivolous (or both). In doing so, it shielded a narrow class of defendants (i.e. correctional officers) from liability for damages.

In the case of the New York State statute, actions for damages under § 1983 could be brought in the State trial court to sue all manner of other State officers. In addition, declaratory and injunctive relief against a correctional officer could also be brought in the State trial court. It was only the narrow class of defendants (prisoners) who were denied access to the State trial courts for the purpose of bringing particular claims (damages) against particular individuals (correctional officers).

The Court concluded that State law was "an immunity statute cloaked in jurisdictional garb" and that the State was not at liberty to "...shut the courthouse door to federal claims that it considers at odds with its local policy." *Haywood v. Drown* ___ S.Ct. ___ (2009)

MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS

Police Officer's Testimony Concerning an Informant's Detailed Description of the Defendant is Hearsay - Parker was arrested following a plainclothes detective's observations of him following a tip the detective had received from a registered confidential informant. The informant told the detective that a "black male wearing a blue baseball cap and black hooded sweatshirt was at the corner of Carey and Laurens selling heroin from his person, meaning that the drugs were on him."

During the trial, the officer testified concerning these details in these statements provided to him by the informant. The informant did not testify at the trial and the defense objected to the detective's testimony concerning the informant's statements on the basis that it was hearsay. The detective also testified that Parker matched the informant's description, and that he recovered 16 gel caps of heroin from Parker's pocket and trouser waistband. At trial, Parker denied that

the officer had found the gel caps on him. After deliberating for a considerable period of time and twice reporting that it was deadlocked, the jury finally convicted Parker of possession of heroin.

The defense filed an appeal on the basis that the detective's testimony related to the informant's statements was hearsay and that it violated the defendant's Sixth Amendment confrontation right. The Court of Appeals did not reach the Sixth Amendment argument, since it found that the detective's testimony was hearsay.

In its analysis, the Court of Appeals recited that Maryland Rule 5-801 defines hearsay as "a statement, other than one made by the declarant while testifying at the trial or hearing, offered in evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted." While the declarant's (informant's) statement was introduced by the detective's testimony at trial, the State contended it was not offered for the truth of the matters included in the statement (i.e. that a black male wearing a blue baseball cap and black hooded sweatshirt was at the corner of Carey and Laurens selling heroin from his person, meaning the drugs were on him). Instead, the State contended that the informant's statement was included in the detective's testimony so that the detective might explain why he was at the scene where the alleged crime was being committed.

The Court recognized that generally an extrajudicial statement is admissible as non-hearsay when it is introduced for the purpose of showing that the person relied upon and acted on the statement – not for the purpose of showing that the facts in the statement are true. For example, an extrajudicial statement might be used to demonstrate that an officer had probable cause, the lawfulness of the arrest, the admissibility of

evidence obtained through a search made in connection with an arrest.

The Court noted that it would have been sufficient for the officer to establish the reason for his presence at the corner of Carey and Laurens by stating that it was on the basis of "information received," or conveyed the basis for his presence at the corner in other manner that was uninformative as to details in the informant's out-of-court statement that inferred Parker's guilt. The description of Parker in this out-of-court statement to which the detective testified at trial was so detailed that it virtually created an inescapable inference to the jury that Parker was selling heroin and persuasive as to Parker's guilt.

The Court observed that generally when an officer's testimony provides specific information received from an informant that it has been held to be inadmissible hearsay. In such instances it can be concluded that the jury is likely to misuse the informant's extrajudicial statement as substantive evidence of guilt.

In this case, the use of the statement as substantive evidence of guilt was not only introduced during the State's case-in-chief, but further bolstered by the State's reference to it in closing arguments. The prosecutor stated in the closing argument to the jury, "He told you he got a tip from his registered confidential informant that an individual wearing jeans and a black hoody was selling heroin at this corner. So he responded to the corner and what did he see. He saw Mr. Parker who matched that description." The State therefore used the hearsay statement to corroborate the detective's account that Parker was engaging in illegal narcotic activity. The judgment of conviction was reversed and the case remanded to the circuit court for a new trial. *Parker v. State*, 408 Md. 428 (2009).

Use due care in relying on any case summary, and do so only in consultation with applicable federal, State and local laws, and agency policy and procedure. These summaries do not substitute for the advice of legal counsel. The full text of the summarized cases is available on the website of each court – Supreme Court of the United States: www.supremecourtus.gov; U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit: www.ca4.uscourts.gov; Maryland Court of Appeals: www.courts.state.md.us.

AFFORDABLE LODGING AT THE PUBLIC SAFETY EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTER



Dormitory style rooms are available Sunday-Thursday nights for personnel attending training at the Public Safety Education and Training Center, including the Firearms and Driver Training Facilities. Both single and double occupancy rooms are available. Each room has a private bath and all are equipped with telephones, televisions, and radio alarm clocks. Wireless Internet access is available in all rooms. The cost is \$20 per bed per night.

For additional information or to make a reservation, contact Joanne Cunningham at 410-875-3402 or at registrar@pctc.state.md.us.

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410-552-6300 Facsimile 410-552-4615

Please note: Due to the new Police Firearms Regulations, Police-only Program Approval forms have been changed. They will be available on the website for your convenience. Click on www.mdle.net, go to Training Programs, and click "Forms," and it will take you to another screen. Scroll down to form needed.

FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR SCHOOL P15048

Fee: \$265.00—Client Agencies/\$290.00—Non-Client Agencies

This **two-week** basic course certifies students to meet minimum MPCTC standards. We expect this school to fill quickly. Call 410-552-6300.

March 8-19, 2010

April 5-16, 2010

June 14-25, 2010

COLT AR-15 ARMORER SCHOOL P14163

Fee: \$400.00 for M-16/AR-15

We are hosting this school. Register online at <http://www.colt.com/law/armorschool.asp>.

January 26-28, 2010

RIFLE SCHOOL (Type 3) P14734

Fee: \$150.00—Client Agencies/\$180.00—Non-Client Agencies

This **one week** program for law enforcement and correctional officers is designed to instruct the officer in the basic rifle & meets MPCTC minimum standards. Students are required to bring an M16/AR-15 Rifle equipped with iron sights and a military web sling with a metal keeper for length adjustment, 700 rounds of .223 Remington rifle and 100 rounds of handgun duty ammo, duty belt with holster, and a service pistol.

Contact Steve Kuhn 410-552-6300 for details. Class is limited to **8** students.

February 22-26, 2010

KINETIC ENERGY IMPACT PROJECTILE COURSE P15791

Fee: \$30.00—Client Agencies/\$40.00—Non-client Agencies

This **two-day** course is open to current firearms instructors and is designed to provide instruction on developing and implementing a kinetic impact projectile program. It will detail equipment needs as well as legal and implementation/deployment considerations. Participants will be required to bring 15 rounds of 12 gauge bean bag ammo; they may also bring an agency bean bag shotgun or use ours. Class size is limited to **20** students. Call 410- 552-6300.

March 3-4, 2010

GLOCK ARMORER SCHOOL

Fee: \$150.00 includes lunch

We are hosting this school. This course covers design, theory, compatibility, assembly, maintenance, and troubleshooting for the GLOCK pistol. Register online at www.glocktraining.com.

March 24, 2010

SIG SAUER ARMORER SCHOOL P13907

Fee: \$395.00 per person

We are hosting this school. The **two-day** program provides hands-on time that teaches and guides the student through all armorer operations. Go to www.sigarmsacademy.com or call Kathleen Randolph at 603-679-2003 to register for this program.

March 30 & 31, 2010

REMINGTON ARMORER SCHOOL (870 Shotgun) P14206

Fee: \$400.00 per person

We are hosting this **two-day** school that is open to law enforcement and correctional officers. The course covers design, theory, compatibility, disassembly, assembly, maintenance, and troubleshooting for the Remington 870 Shotgun. Each student needs to bring a Model 870 police-style shotgun. To register go to www.remingtonle.com/training/fcregistration.htm. Registration forms must be faxed to BOTH Remington at 315-895-3661 and FTF at 410-552-4615.

May 24 & 25, 2010

REMINGTON 700 ARMORER SCHOOL (700 Rifle) P14207

Fee: \$200.00 per person

We are hosting this **one-day** school that is open to law enforcement and correctional officers. This course covers design, theory, compatibility, disassembly, assembly, maintenance and troubleshooting for the Remington 700 Rifle. Each student needs to bring a Model 700 Rifle to class.

To register go to www.remingtonle.com/training/fcregistration.htm. Registration forms must be faxed to BOTH Remington at 315-895-3661 and FTF at 410-552-4615.

May 26, 2010



LiveScan Fingerprinting Services at the PSETC

The Police and Correctional Training Commissions (PCTC) is pleased to inform you that we are now able to offer LiveScan fingerprinting services to Maryland public safety agencies and to State agencies for employment purposes. Criminal record checks for State employment applicants and for public safety personnel are available at no charge to the requesting agency.

Advance notice is preferred so that we may assure speedy processing of applicants. Please call 410-875-3403 prior to coming. PCTC is providing this service as a part of our continuing commitment to serve the public safety community and the citizens of Maryland.



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Send your article to Helen Mashbaum at HRMashbaum@dpscs.state.md.us.

EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE PROGRAMS

The classes formerly held at Carroll Community College in Westminster will now be held at the PSETC in Sykesville.

LEADERSHIP SCHOOL (3 Days) - \$210.00

February	09-11, 2010	Sykesville
April	06-08, 2010	Sykesville
June	08-10, 2010	Sykesville
August	10-12, 2010	Sykesville
October	05-07, 2010	Sykesville
November	16-18, 2010	Sykesville

FOR POLICE MANAGERS: SOLVING COMMUNITY CRIME PROBLEMS (2 Days) - \$275.00 (Calculators Needed) TBD

POLICE PATROL ALLOCATION AND WORKLOAD ANALYSIS (2 Days) - \$275.00 (Calculators Needed)

November 30 – December 1, 2010 Sykesville

MANAGING THE MARGINAL PERFORMER (2 Days) - \$140.00

March 09-10, 2010 Sykesville

INTERVIEW AND INTERROGATION (2 Days) - \$100.00 (Mandated)/\$150 (Non-Mandated) TBD

WOMEN LEADERS IN PUBLIC SAFETY SERIES (1 DAY) – Sykesville \$50.00 (Mandated)/\$75.00 (Non-Mandated)

Coaching & Counseling for the Female Supervisor	February 5, 2010
Managing Critical Incidents	February 12, 2010
Delegating Down the Chain of Command	March 19, 2010
Working Effectively with Subordinates & Supervisors	June 4, 2010

EXECUTIVE SEMINARS (1 DAY) - \$50.00 (Mandated) \$75.00 (Non-Mandated)

Workplace Violence	Jan	14, 2010	Baltimore
Dealing with Difficult Employees	Jan	15, 2010	Sykesville
Managing Multiple Generations	Jan	22, 2010	Sykesville
Supervisory Liabilities	Jan	29, 2010	Baltimore
Managing Change	Feb	11, 2010	Baltimore
Preparing to Assume a Management Position	Feb	19, 2010	Sykesville
Conducting Internal Investigations – Law Enforcement	Feb	26, 2010	Baltimore
Effective Communication Skills in a Leadership Role	Mar	04, 2010	Sykesville
Internal Investigations – Correctional Officers	Mar	05, 2010	Baltimore
Adjudication of Misconduct Cases – Law Enforcement	Mar	12, 2010	Baltimore
Coaching & Counseling Employees	Apr	09, 2010	Sykesville
Multicultural Sensitivity	Apr	16, 2010	Baltimore
Strategic Planning	Apr	29, 2010	Baltimore
Managing Conflict at Work	Apr	30, 2010	Sykesville
Being a Supervisor and Building a Team	May	07, 2010	Baltimore
A Manager's Guide to Interviewing & Interrogating Juveniles	May	14, 2010	Sykesville
Managing Conflicts in the Workplace	May	14, 2010	Baltimore
Successfully Transitioning to Management	May	21, 2010	Sykesville
Project Management	June	04, 2010	Baltimore
Progressive Discipline for Problem Employees	June	18, 2010	Sykesville
Preventing Racial Profiling by Public Safety Professionals	June	25, 2010	Baltimore

Please note: There is a charge for all of the above programs. Further information to include costs and locations will be provided in future issues. All payments must be made a week prior to class. For additional information, contact Ms. Terry Satterfield at 410-875-3574. On-line registration is now available on www.mdle.net.



APPROVED TRAINING - POLICE

TRAINING PROGRAMS APPROVED BY THE POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS

"Approval Number" indicates that the program meets the criteria established by the Police Training Commission or the Correctional Training Commission for a mandated course of instruction or in-service training. An approved course number may be used by an agency other than the listed agency if the content and testing strategies are the same and the instruction is provided by a PCTC certified or approved instructor. The accuracy and correctness of the instructional content is the responsibility of the instructor and/or the sponsoring agency and not that of the Police and Correctional Training Commissions.

AGENCY	PROG. APPR#	Course Title	TYPE	HOURS	APPROVED	EXPIRES
Anne Arundel County Police Academy	P16648	Lateral Entry Program	Inservice	49.00	9/17/2009	9/17/2010
Anne Arundel County Police	P16650	2009 Lts. & Sgts. In-Service Session 3	Inservice	7.00	9/21/2009	9/21/2012
Anne Arundel County Police	P16649	2009 Officers In-Service Session 3	Inservice	7.00	9/21/2009	9/21/2012
Baltimore City Police	P16575	BPD Motorcycle Training Manual	Inservice	80.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
Baltimore City Police	P16630	BPD Motorcycle Training Manual	Inservice	80.00	9/09/2009	9/09/2012
Baltimore County Police	P16635	Officers In-Service Training	Inservice	18.00	10/09/2009	10/09/2012
Baltimore County Police	P16610	Photography for the Crash Investigator	Inservice	40.00	10/01/2009	10/01/2012
Baltimore County Police	P16636	Supervisors In-Service Training	Inservice	18.00	10/09/2009	10/09/2012
Baltimore County Police	P16637	Supervisors In-Service Training	Inservice	18.00	10/09/2009	10/09/2012
Bel Air Police	P16578	Defensive Tactics	Inservice	3.00	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Bel Air Police	P16579	Evidence Forms & Property Submission	Inservice	1.00	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Bel Air Police	P16581	Fourth Amendment Refresher	Inservice	3.00	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Bel Air Police	P16580	Lethality Assessment for First Responders	Inservice	1.50	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Bel Air Police	P16583	Police Civil Liability	Inservice	1.50	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Bel Air Police	P16582	Wound Ballistics	Inservice	1.00	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Benchmark Professional Seminars, Inc.	P16565	Investigative Report Writing	Inservice	13.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
Benchmark Professional Seminars, Inc.	P16566	Property/Evidence Room Technicians Seminar	Inservice	13.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
Bowie Police Department	P16634	Active Shooter	Inservice	4.00	10/09/2009	10/09/2012
Bowie Police Department	P16646	Taser Re-certification	Inservice	2.00	10/15/2009	10/15/2012
Cambridge Police	P16607	CPR/Bloodborne Pathogens/AED	Inservice	8.00	9/30/2009	9/30/2012
Carroll County Sheriff	P16609	Standard Field Sobriety Test Instructor Course	Inservice	32.00	9/30/2009	9/30/2012
Cecil County Sheriff	P16602	ASP Baton Refresher	Inservice	2.00	9/29/2009	9/29/2012
Cecil County Sheriff	P16603	Defensive Tactics	Inservice	8.00	9/29/2009	9/29/2012
Cecil County Sheriff	P16645	TASER Annual In-Service	Inservice	2.00	10/15/2009	10/15/2012
Centreville Police	P16585	CPR and AED Training	Inservice	8.00	9/18/2009	9/18/2012
Cumberland Police	P16638	Stop Stick Spike System	Inservice	2.00	10/09/2009	10/09/2012
Eastern Shore Criminal Justice Academy	P16653	Comparative Compliance - ESCJA	Inservice	272.00	10/19/2009	10/19/2010
Eastern Shore Criminal Justice Academy	P16644	Entrance Level - ESCJA	Inservice	942.00	10/15/2009	10/15/2010
Eastern Shore Criminal Justice Academy	P16561	Police and Corrections K-9 Training	Inservice	24.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
Eastern Shore Criminal Justice Academy	P16652	TASER Instructor Certification and Recertification	Inservice	16.00	10/19/2009	10/19/2012
Edmonston Police	P16627	OC Spray	Inservice	3.00	10/07/2009	10/07/2012
Edmonston Police	P16624	Verbal Judo	Inservice	16.00	10/07/2009	10/07/2012
Frederick City Police	P16631	Animal Control EVOG Training	Inservice	16.00	10/08/2009	10/08/2012
Frederick City Police	P16604	Basic Patrol Refresher Course	Inservice	72.50	9/29/2009	9/29/2012
Frederick County Sheriff	P16639	Stationary Radar	Inservice	6.00	10/09/2009	10/09/2012
Frostburg State University Police	P16628	Departmental Computer Program Update	Inservice	8.00	10/07/2009	10/07/2012
Frostburg State University Police	P16612	Gang Awareness	Inservice	4.00	10/01/2009	10/01/2012
Garrett County Sheriff	P16584	TASER Recertification	Inservice	4.00	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Greenbelt Police	P16562	Canine & Patrol Interaction	Inservice	3.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
Greenbelt Police	P16563	Legal Updates	Inservice	1.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
Greenbelt Police	P16606	Welcome to METERS	Inservice	2.00	9/30/2009	9/30/2012
Hagerstown Police	P16577	CI: Fire Origin and Cause Investigation	Inservice	21.00	9/14/2009	9/14/2012
Harford County Sheriff	P16567	CompStat Training: Accountability & Crime Reduction	Inservice	8.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
Harford County Sheriff	P16568	CompStat Training: Implementing and Improving Comp	Inservice	8.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
Harford County Sheriff	P16611	Death Notification	Inservice	8.00	10/01/2009	10/01/2012
Harford County Sheriff	P16558	Homicide and Crime Scene	Inservice	21.00	9/08/2009	9/08/2012
Harford County Sheriff	P16608	Word and Excel Training	Inservice	4.00	9/30/2009	9/30/2012
Intelligence Consulting Partners, LLC	P16642	Besian	Inservice	1.00	10/15/2009	10/15/2012
Intelligence Consulting Partners, LLC	P16643	Ethics	Inservice	1.00	10/15/2009	10/15/2012
J. Stewart Gray & Associates	P16632	Field and Roadside Interviews	Inservice	8.00	10/09/2009	10/09/2012
JLG Training Associates Inc.	P16615	Basic Courtroom Testimony for LEO	Inservice	8.00	10/06/2009	10/06/2012
JLG Training Associates Inc.	P16571	Coaching for Career Development	Inservice	4.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
JLG Training Associates Inc.	P16573	Conflict Resolution	Inservice	4.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
JLG Training Associates Inc.	P16569	Effective Speaking for Law Enforcement	Inservice	16.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
JLG Training Associates Inc.	P16616	Patrol & Investigative Report Writing	Inservice	8.00	10/06/2009	10/06/2012
JLG Training Associates Inc.	P16572	Principles of Police Supervision	Inservice	8.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
JLG Training Associates Inc.	P16570	The Badge, the Power, the Attitude	Inservice	4.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
JLG Training Associates Inc.	P16574	The Evaluation Process	Inservice	4.00	9/11/2009	9/11/2012
LocalGovU	P16613	Interviews and Interrogations	Inservice	0.50	10/06/2009	10/06/2012
LocalGovU	P16614	Working with Minority Communities	Inservice	0.50	10/06/2009	10/06/2012
MAGLOCLIN	P16623	Fraudulent Document Recognition	Inservice	3.00	10/01/2009	10/01/2012
Maryland State Police	P16605	Survival Spanish for the Law Enforcement Officer	Inservice	8.00	9/30/2009	9/30/2012
Maryland State Police	P16593	UCR for Representatives & Coders	Inservice	21.00	9/24/2009	9/24/2012
Montgomery County Police	P16658	Basic Motor Vehicle Collision Investigation School	Inservice	35.00	10/21/2009	10/21/2012



APPROVED TRAINING - POLICE

TRAINING PROGRAMS APPROVED BY THE POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS

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AGENCY	PROG. APPR#	Course Title	TYPE	HOURS	APPROVED	EXPIRES
Paradigm Liaison Services	P16598	Damage Prevention & Emergency Response for Pipelin	Inservice	2.00	9/25/2009	9/25/2012
Prince George's County Sheriff	P16588	Dog Handling for Law Enforcement	Inservice	4.00	9/18/2009	9/18/2012
Prince George's County Sheriff	P16587	Introduction to the TASER Electronic Control Device	Inservice	8.00	9/18/2009	9/18/2012
Public Agency Training Council	P16625	Social Network Investigations, Linux Previewing & 2009 Legislative Changes Concerning Protective Ord	Inservice	24.00	10/07/2009	10/07/2012
Somerset County Sheriff	P16592	CPR/AED Recertification (Police)	Inservice	1.00	9/23/2009	9/23/2012
Southern Maryland Criminal Justice Acad.	P16595	Interviewing Victims of Sexual Assault	Inservice	5.00	9/24/2009	9/24/2012
Southern Maryland Criminal Justice Acad.	P16596	OC Spray Review	Inservice	1.00	9/24/2009	9/24/2012
Southern Maryland Criminal Justice Acad.	P16594	Sexual Harassment	Inservice	2.00	9/24/2009	9/24/2012
Southern Maryland Criminal Justice Acad.	P16597	SMS Defensive Tactics Instructor Course	Inservice	2.00	9/24/2009	9/24/2012
Survival Management Systems	P16657	Comparative Compliance - Washington Metro Transit	Inservice	40.00	10/21/2009	10/21/2012
Washington Metro Transit Academy	P16651	Comparative Compliance- Western Maryland Pol. Acad.	Inservice	260.00	10/19/2009	10/19/2010
Western Maryland Police Academy	P16640	Criminal/Traffic Law Update	Entry Level	174.00	10/12/2009	10/12/2010
Westminster Police	P16622	AHA CPR: Health Care Provider	Inservice	4.00	10/06/2009	10/06/2012
Wicomico County Sheriff	P16599	Maryland First Responder Certification	Inservice	4.00	9/25/2009	9/25/2012
Wicomico County Sheriff	P16600	Maryland First Responder Refresher	Inservice	40.00	9/25/2009	9/25/2012
Wicomico County Sheriff	P16601		Inservice	12.00	9/25/2009	9/25/2012

VIDEO-CONFERENCING

We are pleased to announce the availability of video-based teleconferencing at the Public Safety Education and Training Center.

We have equipped one of our conference rooms with a state-of-the-art video conferencing system.

This system will allow you to:

- have live, real-time, face-to-face conversations with persons at up to three separate locations;
- record your meeting on VHS tape;
- view documents, displays, and other materials; and
- scan the conference room 180° to bring attendees on-camera.



Video-based teleconferencing can be set up with any user who has an ISDN connection. MPCTC is able to bring these services to you at NO COST other than our costs for the actual line time of your teleconference.

If you or your staff would be interested in a free demonstration of these resources, please contact: Chris Esser, Electronics Technician, at 410-875-3550 or Joanne Cunningham, Registrar, at 410-875-3402.



APPROVED TRAINING - CORRECTIONS

TRAINING PROGRAMS APPROVED BY THE POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL TRAINING COMMISSIONS

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AGENCY	PROG. APPR#	Course Title	TYPE	HOURS	APPROVED	EXPIRES
Charles County Detention Center	C10267	Taser Operator Recertification	Inservice	2.00	10/19/2009	10/19/2012
DPSCS Professional Development & Training	C10228	Managing Female Offenders - Trauma	Inservice	3.50	9/10/2009	9/10/2012
DPSCS Professional Development & Training	C10237	PDTD Correctional Entrance Level Trng CO	Entry Level	194.00	9/16/2009	9/16/2010
DPSCS Professional Development & Training	C10238	PDTD Correctional Entrance Level Trng. ISS	Entry Level	105.00	9/16/2009	9/16/2010
DPSCS Professional Development & Training	C7608	Pre-Service Orientation-Day 4	Inservice	7.50	9/29/2006	9/29/2009
DPSCS Professional Development & Training	C10231	Substance Abuse Treatment for Persons w/ Co-Occurin	Inservice	13.50	9/14/2009	9/14/2012
Howard County Dept. of Corrections	C10258	AED Essentials	Inservice	3.00	10/14/2009	10/14/2012
Howard County Dept. of Corrections	C10257	Inmate Transports	Inservice	3.00	10/14/2009	10/14/2012
Howard County Dept. of Corrections	C10259	IS 100 ICS Unified Command	Inservice	8.00	10/14/2009	10/14/2012
Howard County Dept. of Corrections	C10256	IS 200 ICS for Single Resources & Initial Action	Inservice	8.00	10/14/2009	10/14/2012
Howard County Dept. of Corrections	C10255	IS 300 ICS Unified Command	Inservice	16.00	10/14/2009	10/14/2012
Howard County Dept. of Corrections	C10254	IS 700 NIMS Introduction	Inservice	4.00	10/14/2009	10/14/2012
Maryland Dept. of Juvenile Services	C10242	Adolescent Development: Interacting & Working w/Yo	Inservice	7.50	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Maryland Dept. of Juvenile Services	C10239	Boundaries	Inservice	7.50	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Maryland Dept. of Juvenile Services	C10249	Case Manager Training	Inservice	4.00	10/01/2009	10/01/2012
Maryland Dept. of Juvenile Services	C10240	Coaching and Leadership	Inservice	7.50	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Maryland Dept. of Juvenile Services	C10261	DJS Gang Policy Intake Training	Inservice	4.00	10/14/2009	10/14/2012
Maryland Dept. of Juvenile Services	C10241	Effective Intervention w/Aggressive Youth	Inservice	7.50	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Maryland Dept. of Juvenile Services	C10230	Internal Control: Non-Supervisory Personnel	Inservice	4.00	9/14/2009	9/14/2012
Maryland Dept. of Juvenile Services	C10229	Internal Control: Supervisors & Administrators	Inservice	4.00	9/14/2009	9/14/2012
Maryland Dept. of Juvenile Services	C10245	Motivational Interviewing Workshop	Inservice	6.50	9/24/2009	9/24/2012
Maryland Dept. of Juvenile Services	C10244	Pandemic Influenza Staff Trng: DJS Preparedness	Inservice	4.00	9/24/2009	9/24/2012
Maryland Dept. of Juvenile Services	C10260	Report Writing - Refresher	Inservice	4.00	10/14/2009	10/14/2012
Maryland Dept. of Juvenile Services	C10243	T4T for DJS--	Inservice	4.00	9/24/2009	9/24/2012
Maryland Division of Parole & Probation	C10247	Pandemic Influenza Staff Training	Inservice	3.00	9/25/2009	9/25/2012
Maryland Division of Parole & Probation	C10248	Hepatitis: The Silent Epidemic	Inservice	3.00	10/01/2009	10/01/2012
Maryland Division of Parole & Probation	C10246	SMART Program - Training on line	Inservice	3.00	9/25/2009	9/25/2012
Montgomery County Detention Center	C10236	Tuberculosis: The Silent Threat	Inservice	3.00	9/25/2009	9/25/2012
Southern Maryland Criminal Justice Acad.	C10268	Introduction to Understanding & Intervening in DV	Inservice	4.00	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Southern Maryland Criminal Justice Acad.	C10266	SMCJA - Correctional Entrance Level Trng ISS	Entry Level	123.00	10/14/2009	10/14/2010
Talbot County Detention Center	C10235	SMCJA Correctional Entrance Level Trng. - CO	Inservice	382.50	10/14/2009	10/14/2010
Western Correctional Training Academy	C10265	Basic Gang Awareness	Inservice	2.00	9/16/2009	9/16/2012
Western Correctional Training Academy	C10264	WCI Correctional Entrance Level Trng Acad. - CO	Entry Level	194.00	10/14/2009	10/14/2010
Wicomico County Detention Center	C10253	WCI Correctional Entrance Level Trng. - ISS	Entry Level	105.00	10/14/2009	10/14/2010
Wicomico County Detention Center	C10251	Introduction to Criminal Gangs	Inservice	6.00	10/07/2009	10/07/2012
Wicomico County Detention Center	C10250	Prison Rape Elimination Act Training	Inservice	1.50	10/07/2009	10/07/2012
Wicomico County Detention Center	C10252	Professionalism in the Workplace, Part 1: Sexual Harassment	Inservice	2.00	10/07/2009	10/07/2012
Wicomico County Detention Center	C10252	The Essentials of Report Writing	Inservice	3.00	10/07/2009	10/07/2012



WANTED:

POLICE AND CORRECTIONS MEMORABILIA

PCTC would like to display these items throughout the PSETC and is interested in your donations to the effort. Please contact Rick Harding at 410-875-3626.

Police and Correctional Training Commissions
6852 4th Street
Sykesville, Maryland 21784-7433

